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OUTPUT OF THE 25 BEST MINES.

Facts Which Indicate Accumulation of Stocks.

Montana Still the Leading Copper Region of the World-The Boston and Mon tana Mine Forges to the Front-Michigan's Great Advance in Production -Outlook for 1904 Fairly Good -Notes of Interest From Many Fields.

(Copyright, 1903, by Horace J. Stevens.) HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 31.-The United States stands preeminent in the production of coal, iron and copper, the three indispensable mineral elements of the earth, upon which rests the fabric of modern industrial development. From very modest beginnings the American copper industry has grown to the point of produc- domestic production for 1903 is equivalent ing considerably more than one half of the to about 8% per cent., or about the normal no other metal is the lead of this country

The year just passed has not been an a general demoralization of the industry. While 1908 closes with prices materially under the best of the year, and with a slackened demand, the prospects for the new year are good. The best mines will have no trouble in making handsome profits. The following table gives the twentyproduction for 1901 given in the second exact figures will not be available for some months in many cases, while the Amalgamated mines will give out no figures whatever at any time, the table must be taken merely for what it purports to be, an estimate of products of leading mines. An interesting feature in connection with

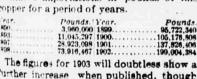
this list of twenty-five leading American copper mines is that all of the number every eight of the world's mines that make of refined copper yearly. The table is aphigher.

	E stimatea.	Actuu.
Mine.	1903.	1901. •
Anaconda	. 95,000,000	101,850,224
Calumet and Hecla	80,000,000	77,761,382
Boston and Montana	75,000,000	50,000,000
Copper Queen		39,781,333
United Copper Company		29,898,980
Arizona Copper Company	30,000,000	20,535,800
United Verde	30,000,000	34,520,695
Mountain Copper Company	25,000,000	29,727,040
Calumet and Arizona		
Detroit Copper Company		17,535,000
Quiney		20,540,720
Butte Reduction Works		17,969,663
Tamarack		18,000,852
		6,000,000
		6,000,000
	12,000,000	1,041,801
Partotfala	12,000,000	10,167,850
	11,000,000	
Shannon	11,000,000	
Baltican	10,500,000	2,641,432
	10,000,000	
Wolvering	9,100,000	4,946,126
Old Dominion	9,000,000	10,094;787
Butte and Boston	9,000,000	8,028,746
	9,000,000	7,465,260
Utah Consolidated Tennessee .) Bingham. Partoff f. A. Champion Shannon Baitle	. 12,500,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 11,000,000 11,000,000 10,000,00	6,000,6 6,000,0 1,041,8 10,167,8 2,641,4 4,946,1 10,094,7 8,028,7

Montana, Michigan and Arizona, the three leading copper fields of the United States, have seven mines each in the list of the twenty-five largest American mines while Utah, a comparatively new producer, has two, and California and Tennessee one each. Seven mines show a falling off in production as compared with that of two years ago, but in every case the reduction is small, and in several cases the official figures may show no actual decrease.

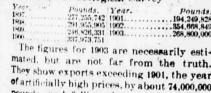
Of the mines that show decreased production three are in Arizona, two in Michigan and one each in Montana and California. Four of the twenty-five greatest copper producers of the country made no copper at all two years ago, showing that the new mines are a highly important feature of the American copper supply. While the United States is the largest

exporter of copper of any country, supplying a large part of the European demand. it also imports an immense quantity of copper ore, matte and blister copper, the bulk of these imports coming in for smelting and refining. Mexico and Canada combine to furnish the larger part of the imports. but even far away Tasmania sends her copper to Baltimore for refining. The following table, based on the figures of the United States Geological Survey, gives estimated importations in pounds of fine copper for a period of years.



further increase when published, though the increase will come very largely from

Exports of refined copper for six years are shown in the following table, abstracted except for 1903, from the figures of the United States Geological Survey



mated, but are not far from the truth. They show exports exceeding 1901, the year of artificially high prices, by about 74,000,000 pounds, and falling short of the exports of 1902 by about 86,000,000 pounds. The 1903 exports are disappointing in that they average no more than for the three years 1807 to 1999. In view of the slackening of American

demand in 1903, estimated at perhaps 50,000,-600 pounds, and the increase in imports of copper in various forms, the figures indicate a gradual accumulation of stocks. The year 1902 was begun with the largest accumulation of copper ever known in the United States. This immense surplus stock € 1902 was greatly reduced by the drop in Prices and the filling of delayed orders.

At the close of the year 1902 stocks had dropped to nearly the vanishing point, and prices rose in consequence. Even a slight rise in prices checked consumption somewhat, and operated even more strongly in inducing consumers to decrease the stocks of raw copper carried.

Great Britain is much the best customer for American copper. Until the beginning of the depression in German industries now passing away, that country was a close second to Great Britain as a consumer of bur metal, and with better times, already noted, will again become a very large customer. Holland imports immense quantities of American copper, the bulk of which

THE YIELD OF COPPER eventually finds its way to Germany and other countries. France comes fourth in the list of our copper customers and after Belgium is added the others can best be lumped as "scattering," for their total

More of It at Better Prices than trade is very small.

Production of copper by the various producting States of the Union has been

as follows, in pounds:		
State.	1902.	1901.
Montana	\$288,903,820	\$229,870,415
Michigan	170,820,593	155,716.848
Arizona	119,944,944	130,778,611
California	25,038,724	33,667,456
Utah	23,939,901	20, 116, 979
East and South	13,599,047	6,860,039
Colorado	8,422,030	9,801 783
New Mexico	6,614,961	9,629,884
Wyoming	889,228	2,698,712
South Dakota	445,663	753,510
Idaho	227,500	480,511
Washington	209,297	
Nevada	164,301	593,608
Miscellaneous	500,000	531,530
Totals	659,720,000	\$601,499,886

Grand total Figures regarding 1903 production are necessarily estimates only. The following

approximation State or Dist. Pounds.	State or Dist.	Pounns.
Montana 260,000,000	Wyoming	2,000,000
Michigan 199.650.000	So. Dakota	700,000
Arizona 150,000,000	Idaho	300,000
Callfornia 28,000,000	Washington	300,000
Utalf	Nevada	300,000
East & South 19,000,000	Miscellaneous.	1,000,000
Colorado 8,000,000	2 N A	and the same
New Mexico 8,600,000	Total	714,250,000
The estimated in	crease in A	merican

copper made in the entire world, and in rate of increase noted for some years past. The growth of the American copper industry is best shown by statistics of production for every fifth year, beginning at entirely satisfactory one to the American | the middle of the nineteenth century, at copper trade, but it was much better than which time the industry was first taking 1902, which witnessed a falling market and root in the Lake district. The figures are

Tons.	Year.	Tons
650	1880	27,000
8,000	1885	74.052
7.200	1990	115,986
	1895.	169,917
	650 8,000 7,200	650 1880. 8,000 1885. 7,200 1980. 8,500 1895. 12,600 1900.

five leading copper producers of the United of any copper field in the world. Litigatit has discouraged speculation. The flush States, with their approximate 1903 output | tion hampers development, with no prosin pounds of refined copper, with actual pect of an early settlement. The Anaconda is no longer the rich mine of yore, column for purposes of comparison. As but the Boston and Montana is a worthy successor. The principal new developa new system.

Michigan has made a notable increase should be taken in. in production of upward of 28,000,000 pounds in a single year-much the greatest ever secured. The old mines show little or no increase, with the exception of the would appear in a list of the forty leading | Wolverine, the added copper coming producers of the world, thus giving to mainly from the Baltic, Trimountain, but figures show that such was not the fact. the United States possession of five out of Champion and Mohawk mines—four properties, born in the boom of 1899, that already approximately 8,000,000 pounds or more rank high and are destined to rank much

Arizona is the scene of the most pronounced activity in copper mining developments in any part of the United States. This territory has four largely developed fields, these being, in order of present importance, the Bisbee field of Cochise county, the,Clifton-Morenci field of Graham county, the Jerome field of Yavapai county and the Globe district of Gila county. The Copper Queen at Bisbee will soon be able to increase production largely, with new shafts and a fine new smelter. The Calumet and Arizona is the best copper mine opened in the United States in a number of years.

California is not coming to the front as a copper producer as rapidly as was expected a few years ago. The Mountain remains the only big mine in the State.

to doubt. The gold and silver values carried with the copper aid greatly in making profitable mines.

The Tennessee Copper Company has established the soundness of copper mining in the Appalachian district. The property is an old one, abandoned during the civil war, and recently reopened. It probably holds the record for the cheapest smelting costs ever secured on copper ore.

New Mexico has proved disappointing as a copper field. A few small mines continue working and obtain re-pectable products, considering the limited scale of their operations, but the big mines that have been promised in every copper boom for the

last quarter of a century remain to come. Wyoming has two hundred or more copper mining companies, mostly with just enough money to do a little more than their assessment work. There are several promising properties under development.

Idaho has large copper deposits, of which the most promising are the Seven Devils district, near the Washington line. In Washington, copper ores are scattered

in nearly every part of the State. The Index district seems the most advanced. and it is probable that some regular producers will develop there within the next year or two.

## OHIO VALLEY BUSY AND OPTIMISTIC

### West Virginia Hopes to Take Second Place Among the Coal Producing States.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 31.-Statements from leading bankers and business men indicate that business conditions throughout the Ohio Valley are as good as they could hope for at this time of the year. The only line of trade or manufacture that has been affected, iron and steel seems to be.

West Virginia has mined within 465,000 tons of its total coal product in 1902. If present conditions are maintained the State will produce in 1904 25.000,000 long tons of coal and take second place among the coal producing Commonwealths. Through the strike which occurred last June it lost second place to Alabama.

In the pottery trade the year 1903 was particularly good. Factories in this valley worked day and night until two weeks before Christmas getting out goods. Products shipped after that date were sent with the liability of their being turned back.

Glass, stogies, tobacco and stamped and enamel ware are products peculiarly prominent in the valley, and in these lines manufacturers have just finished an exceedingly busy year. In speaking of general conditions George

Hook, president of the Germania Bank of Wheeling, said:
"Prospects for the new year are good.
We find that affairs have settled generally to a more substantial basis, and we are as sured that 1904 will compare well with any

year that we have had so far as general

Reason She Couldn't Be Out. From the Philadelphia Press.

"I am looking for Miss Passay," said the stranger to the man in the hairdresser's "I understand she occupied the upper

she does," replied the man, "and she's in now."
"But I got no answer to the bell. Are you

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Mercantile Business the Best Ever Known.

BANKERS HOLD A TIGHT REIN.

Much San Francisco Money Sent to New York.

Old Time Californians Living in the East Draw Funds to Meet Wall Street creased by \$3,000,000-Labor Trou bles Have Hurt the Bullders-Hopefulness for 1904 the Common Feeling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 .- The Wall Street depression during the year has had some effect on financial conditions in San Francisco, but it has had no apparent result in mercantile business. During the last six months there has been a drain of money from here to New York.

Part of it has been sent to supply the needs of old Californians, residents there who have been caught in the slump. Another part has been drawn to meet the necessities of banks there having San Francisco connections. Some local money has been attracted East by the high rates paid for its use. Still another part, and a large one at that, has gone into the purchase of bonds of the United Railroads Company. Savings banks have lent heavily on

All of these reasons combined have tended to make money tighter than in the past. The depression in Wall Street has also had its moral effect. In the first place it has engendered caution. In the second place times when money could be obtained for any enterprise of real merit ceased in September.

There is no apprehension of hard times. In fact, all the local financial men are strong ment under way is the mine and smelter in their expressions to the contrary. But of the Pittsburg and Montana, planned on it is the underlying sentiment that a period of waiting has arrived, that financial sails

Mercantile business this year has been larger in volume than in any twelvemonth in the history of San Francisco, From time to time expressions have been heard that business was not as active as in 1902. With the exception of two or three weeks, the Clearing House returns show an increase this year over the corresponding weeks of last year.

The exports of San Francisco will show

an increase of \$3,000,000 and imports an increase of \$1,500,000 over 1902.

The retail business of the holidays has been excellent. It has maintained itself at the high standard of last year.

Building has fallen off, owing to unsatisfactory labor conditions. The actual building contracts recorded amount to about \$10,000,000, or nearly the same as in 1902. but this was caused in great part by work in progress on large unfinished structures and the building of the Fairmont Hotel and the Merchants' Exchange, which work had been decided upon before unfavorable building conditions had fully developed. The prospects are better for the spring.

at to how far the depression in Wall Street has affected business conditions in this section replied as follows:

Former Mayor E. B. Pond, president of a certain feeling of nervousness and caused some belief that a backward movement of the pendulum was about to set in, as well as producing a tightening of the money market. But there was no apprehension of hard times here. The general business has been as good as at any time in the past and much better than in most years." Douglas S. Watson, managing director

of the Mercantile Improvement Company, an institution especially interested in the development of real estate: "The only effect noticeable in California and more particularly in San Francisco, of the recent depression in Wall Street has been a slight stiffening in interest rates, due principally to the extreme conservatism so prevalent in this city. The general conditions are better than ever in the history of the State. The banks, both commercial and savings, have larger deposits than at any time in their history. The farmers throughout the State are paving off their indebtedness and there is a general feeling of security among all classes.

"With the Panama Canal in prospect a growing trade with the Orient and a rich country tributary to San Francisco, this city's prosperity rests on sure foundations."

# OREGON NEVER SO PROSPEROUS AS NOW

### Business Men Have Nothing But Praise for 1903-Real Estate Values Going Up Rapidly.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 28.-Prosperity is written all over the year 1903 in Oregon. Never before in the history of this Western country were good times so evident. The pessimists have all been killed off. Not a single failure of any magnitude has occurred.

Crops have been good with the single exception of wheat, which went a little below the average, but the price of this cereal has kept up so well that there were practically

The cultivation of hops has become a big industry in western Oregon, and the price is better than it has been for years.

One industry is in a bad shape temporarily, and that is the lumber business. Overproduction and a shutting out of certain markets by a rise in freight rates, have caused some sawmills to shut down and others to work on short shifts. This in turn has about closed down logging, the business connected with which tends to keep alive a number of Northwest towns. But any one familiar at all with the lumber business can readily see that this will be o only short duration.

Portland has made wonderful strides during the year. New and substantial buildings have gone up in such numbers as are scarcely credible; and with very little borrowed capital. In fact, the costliest buildings are entirely free from debt.

The jobbing and retail trade has been abnormal, and merchants in all lines say they are perfectly satisfied with the results of the year. Hotels are overcrowded all the time, and as to dwellings you must build for yourself or go without a house.

Rents have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent.

There is probably nobody better able to STRIKES CUT OUTPUT. judge the condition of this State than Robert Livingstone, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the head of a

big mortgage company. He says: "Just say the year could not have been more prosperous and have been a reality. Every line has fared well, and I know the business men are all satisfied with the net results of the year. Everybody is making money and lots of it. The laboring man also is well satisfied with his earnings, and there have been no labor troubles here this year, which is something few cities can say.

"The depression of stocks in Wall Street was known to us only through the news papers; not being felt out here in the slightest manner. No money was called in, nor was anybody spending any time worrying

"With our present, conditions and world's fair in Portland in 1905, we cannot help being prosperous for some time to

NIEBRASKA NEVER

## IN BETTER SHAPE. Good Crops, Good Business and

No Money Borrowed from

Eastern Bankers.

OMAHA, Dec. 31 .- The general condition of business in Nebraska has never been better than during the year just passed and the prospects for continued prosperity are excellent. In an agricultural and stock raising State, when the farmers flourish all

other business is good. Despite the heavy and continued rains of the spring and summer, the farmers raised excellent crops, estimated at more than 325,000,000 bushels, of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. The rains also made the grass on the cattle ranges grow luxuriantly and put all live stock in good order at the beginning of winter.

When the Nebraska farmers Legan marketing their grain and live stock, a steady stream of money poured into the State, making business of all kinds good. In 1900, the bank deposits of the State amounted to \$69,389,176; in 1903 they are \$121.519.926. This increase is largely due

to the farmers. The big packing houses of the State have prospered during the year and, with the 3,264,659 head of cattle, 2,223,396 hogs and 328,066 sheep in the State at present, will probably continue to flourish next year. The factory output, much of which is packing house and smelter products, has increased in value from \$120,000,000 to \$160,-000,000 within the last two years.

The jobbing trade of the State saw a shows no signs of falling off now.

"There is more building going on in Omaha and in Nebraska than at any time within the last fifteen years," says G. M. Nattinger, secretary of the Omaha Building and Loan Association. "I can trace fully seventenths of the funds, withdrawn from our bank right into real estate. We have handled 40 per cent. more cash within the past six months than ever before. Dues shipping ore which runs \$200 to the ton. A ledge was cut on the \$14-foot level, 400 feet promptly.

A scheme which promises much to eastern Nebraska is the Frémont Power Canal proposition, which will furnish 15,000 horsepower in electric current to Omaha, Lincoln and surrounding cities. The packing houses in South Omaha and Lincoln have large amounts of Comstock mining shares already arranged for power with which to | during the recent depression in prices. Utah has made a substantial gain in production in 1903, and the future of the inmen to whom the question was propounded duction in 1904. A number of these mines contain very canal management.

This work will cost \$3,500,000 when completed. It is financed by New York cap- stock lode is a new mine called the Keyesitalists. Contracts for construction have Graesler, which is down 300 feet and shows San Francisco Savings Union: "It created already been let. The waters from the ore that assays \$937 to the ton. The manager Platte River will be drawn into a canal, which will give a fall of nearly one hundred

Another plan which will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to Nebraska and Iowa is the establishment of a grain exchange at Omaha.

Several large mills and factories are about to construct plants in Omaha. With | collecting texes on an arbitrary increase in a market close at hand for all grains raised in the State, Nebraska will save much in railroad rates.

The railroads have been taxed to their utmost during the entire year, and with the large crops still in the hands of the farmers bid fair to be busy for many months on old business, to say nothing of new business.

From all indications 1904 will be a banner vear in Nebraska.

Guerdow W. Wattles, president of the Union National Bank of this city, says: "Money has been and is in good demand, but Nebraska has had sufficient money to care for all demands, even to moving the crops. At this time of the year the West usually calls on the East for large amounts. This year, however, while there has been considerable borrowing among Western banks, it was not necessary to call on the East.

"There has been no falling off in business in Nebraska due to the depression in Wall Street, and our business condition has not suffered at all on that account. In fact. the collapse of the stock market has actually benefited the West. A great deal of money, which has been tied up in speculation and

branches of trade, also. The stringency in the New York stock market did not affect trade in the West, and I see no reason to look forward to anything but a continuation of good times in the West."

#### More Automobiles Than Last Year. From the Hartford Times.

All estimates of the number of automobiles to be produced in this country during the present year are interesting. We publish present year are interesting. We publish a new one to-day, in which it is figured out that the total output of vehicles in the United States will include 21,350 machines actuated by explosives motors, 3,500 with electric power and 2,000 steamers. The total of 26,850 is thought to be about 10,000 in excess of the greater for the year 1992, and is expected. product for the year 1903, and is expe-to be considerably less than the demand.

California Gold Yield Only \$3,750,000.

## ABOUT HALF OF 1901 RECORD.

Reports from Other Mining Camps of the West.

to the Tanana Country in MAlaska -Good Finds Reported There-Liah Increases Its Mineral Yield Eastern Capital Invested in Idaho Properties. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec., 28. The mineral output of Shasta county this year will be about \$3,750,000, practically the same as last

year. This is only a triffe over half the yield of 1901. The decline is the result of a strike, which continued until May of this year, and the shufting down of the big Mountain Copper Company's smelter, which did not open up until July. All along the mother lode, the output of gold has been reduced more than baif by strikes. In some cases mines have been shut down entirely, as it does not pay to work half of two-thirds of a force on low grade ore. grade ore A short time ago the Cold Spring mine in

Nevada county was bonded to an Eastern syndicate, which now proposes to begin development work immediately after the holidays. The property has been idle for over twenty years, but in the early days it yielded large returns. Experts declare that there are miles of rich gravel channels underlying this district, which only need the ex-penditure of a little capital to make them

good payink properties.

The Telegraph quartz mine, nine miles from Downieville, Nevada county, has five stamps ruffning steadily and more stamps are soon to be installed. The ore is very rich, much of it running over \$1,000 to the and the amount is so large as to justify an extensive increase of the plant.

The Virginia-Gold Hill copper mines on the South Yuba River, recently transferred to a Philadelphia and San Francisco syndicate, consist of six locations 1,500 by 600 feet; with a surface area of 120 acres. The copper ore is said to bear a strong resemblance to the rich ore of the Bully Hill mine in Shasta county The vein is large, and if the ore continues as rich as in the part explored the body of copper will be the most important in the State. Six tunnels have been opened or the vein and all have struck the richest grade

of copper ore.
One of the richest gravel mines found in Sierra county is the Haskill Peak, near Sierra City. A 1600-foot tunnel has been dug and heavy increase during the year, and it two shafts sunk, showing gravel which contains a large amount of coarse gold. The manager declares that the showing is the best he has known in thirty years' experience.

NEVADA. RENOT Dec. 38. - Oreshas been found in the bottom of the Siebert Shaft of the Tonopah Mining Company at a depth of 920 feet, the vein being large and well defined and the ore very rich. The Belmont mine at Tonopah reports

from the Desert Queen, which contains or valued at \$80 a ton. Air connection will be made on this level with the North Star snaft, which is only 180 feet distant, and ir this way improved.

To the east of the north end of the old Com

says that the shaft will be sunk 200 feet mor MONTANA.

BUTTE, Dec. 30.-To persons interested the question of what it costs to mine Butte ore and produce Butte copper, the figures brought out through an action commenced in the District Court by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company (United Copper) against the County Treasurer to prevent him from net proceeds of mines will be found of value. According to the figures originally submitted by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company to the tax authorities, it cost that company about 11% cents a pound to produce copper. The figures, for comparison, show that last year the Montana Ore Purchasing Company mined 293,332 tons of ore and th Anaconda company 1,302 835 tons. It cost the Anaconda company \$3.40 a ton for extraction per ton and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company \$3.54. The Anaconda company paid \$3.30 a ton for reduction, but it cost the Montana Ore Purchasing Company \$3.42 a ton, or 23 cents a ton more than it cost the Anaconda company, a total of \$67,468.36.

It cost the Anaconda company 15 cents a ton for transporting its ore from Butte to the Washoe smelter, a distance of twenty-seven miles, while the Montana Ore Purchasing Company charged itself \$2% cents a ton for transporting its pre from one to three miles, an excess over the Anaconda of \$1% cents a ton and a total of \$51,333.10. If the Anaconda company had charged for extracting, transportation and reduction the same as was charged by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company it would have reduced its taxable and proceeds to the amount of \$633,739.92.

The State mining inspector reports the the Anaconda company \$3.49 a ton for extra-

\$633.739.92
The State mining inspector reports the following developments in Butte mines during the past year; Shaft on Anaconda sunk 22 additional feet; Panett, 187; Raven, 200; Corra, 250; Belmont, 250; Original, 200; West Stewart, 400; Pittsburg and Montana No. 2, 400; No. 3, 300. There were twenty-two fatal accidents in the Butte mines during the year.

benefited the West. A great deal of money, which has been tied up in speculation and speculative yentures, has been freed, and is being put into legitimate business enterprises in the West."

Henry W Yates, president of the Nebraska National Bank of Omaha and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, says: "The financial depression in Wall Street has not affected business conditions in Nebraska in the least. Business has gone on without disturbance from the Eastern stringency. The financial statements just issued by Omaha banks show a larger amount on deposit than at this time last year.

"The remarkable feature of the financial showing for the banks of Nebraska and Omaha is the fact that the usual fall business has been managed, not only without assistance from the East, which has been so customary in times past, but with so suigit a drain upon the resources of the home banks."

Arthur C. Smith, head of M. E. Smith & Co., the largest wholesale dry goods house in the West, says: "Times are so good that we have gained to per cent. over any previous year's business. I believe this estimate will be borne out in all branches of trade, also. The stringency in the New York stock market did not affect trade in the West, and I see no reason to look forward to anything but a continuation of good times in the West."

### WINING.

STATION & SINKING MINING PUMPS. Over 40,000 CAMERON pumps in daily satisfactory use all over the world gives tangible proof of their merit and confirms the claim for their superi ority over all others. They are conceded to be the most durable, reliable and effective mining pumps on the market to day, and while often imitated are never equalled. For proof, inquire of any mining engineer; for catalogue and prices, write any of our resident agents or direct to the CAMERON STEAM PUMP WORKS,

duction of "the older claims. The miners are staying with these camps.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Dec. 28.—A solution of the low grade ore question is being made in Republic district, \$10 ore being made to yield a net profit of \$3 a ton. This makes the dumps and ore in place in all the low grade mines available and, assures a future for the district. The Quilp, now the most important mine in the camp, is employing thirty men and is producing and shipping an average of 400 tons a week.

In Silver, Creek district work on the Bonanza group of copper-gold mines is being pushed with considerable energy, since sufficient money has been secured for substantial development. This mine has more development than any other in the district, and could take position among the leading shippers in the Cascade range. Transportation is one of the great needs of this part of the country WASHINGTON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

RRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Wash. Dec. 28.—On the Van Anda group on Texada Island 150 men are employed in opening and developing the claims. The greatest depth attained is 700 feet, with several drifts and cross-cuts exposing splendid bodies of high grade coppergold, orc. Ore is exposed in great quantities in the faces of the drifts and runnels and on the various dumps, but no effort is being made to market at the smelters on Vancouver Island or to work it at the local smelter.

Other properties in this district are working to their full capacity and are showing up well. Some are shipping while others are holding in reserve for higher prices. There is no lack of transportation facilities, the camp being flighly favored in this respect, and rates are reasonable. Texada has every advantage over mining districts in the interior and when the mines are developed to their full, capacity, will be in position to make a wonderful record in copper production. The open winter and the light snowfall have been of great advantage to miners and prospectors along this coast, and many discoveries are being made this winter.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 30.—Milwaukee. Cost of Copper Making in the Big Butte District-Rush Expected in the Spring

COLORADO.

COLORADO. SPRINGS. Dec. 30.—Milwaukee, men have just purchased the Sunset claim of the Le Clair company, paying \$12,500. As there is only a quarter of an acre in the claim the price paid is at the rate of over \$50,000 an acre. Something like \$20,000 has been mined from the groperty since the first of the mouth.

The lessees on the W. H. P. claim, on-fronclad Hill, adjoining the Jerry Johnson, have again come into bononza ore. At a depth of about 300 feet an ore body three feet in width was encountered, which gives returns of \$150 a ton. A narrow streak in the centre of this vein assays 25 per cent, pure gold. The lessees have a fortane in sight.

The Vindicator mine is shipping ore from nearly all of its levels, the output being about fifty tons a day, and the values run from \$20 to \$100 a ton in gold.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 28.—Utah's gift in metal production to a nation's wealth for 1903 argregated \$21,333,758.23, an increase over the previous year of \$421,000.

The mines of the State paid out in dividends for the year past \$5,23,000. The greatest achievement, was made by the Utah Consolidated, or Highland Boy of Bingham, which paid out \$1,401,000. The Silver King of Park City came second with \$1,3000000, while the Daly-West of the same place followed with \$1,222,000, the increase in dividends for the year amounting to \$722,500.

the year amounting to \$722,500.

BOISE. Dec. 27.—The Lucky Boy Mine, tenstamp mill and hoisting works, in Gambrinus district, a few miles northeast of Idaho City, have been purchased by residents of that town.

Supt. Smith has a force of thirty men at work reopening and doing development work on the old Gerard mine at Galena, near the head of Wood River. In early days Gerard, the locater, made a good living by working the mine alone during the summer months. The ore brought him from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a ton.

E. J. Conroy has succeeded in organizing a company in Chicago for the purpose of developing mines in Black Warrior district, near Atlanta. They have set aside \$100,000, which will be spent in getting great depth in the mines.

A company has been organized here for the purpose of opening up coal mines on Payette River, between Emmett and Horseshoe Bend.

A company has been organized here for the purpose of opening up coal mines on Payette River, between Emmett and Horseshoe Bend. The veins are from two to three feet thick at the surface and the coal burns well.

Eastern men have purchased several claims in the Opal fields on Snake River, thirty miles from here, and will soon commence mining. Several years ago many large and beautiful opals were taken out.

## CAR NORTHWEST RICH AND INDEPENDENT.

## Fifteen Millions to be Made Out of Alaska Before Summer-Other Sources of Wealth.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 31.-The general financial condition of the Pacific Northwest is excellent despite the fact that the country is about to enter upon anothe Presidential campaign. In Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Spokane money is easy and rates of interest are reasonable.

If the reports from the leading post offices of this section constitute a fair criterion, the general tendency of presperity is still upward. Of course the holiday trade has something to do with this condition, but it shows, at the same time, that the people are spending money freely. The stringency noted in the Eastern

money market has not touched the Pacific Northwest. This is easily accounted for. A stream of gold from Alaska, the opening of the Oriental trade, a lumber industry that reaches to every part of the world, an inexhaustible supply of coal which is distributed all over the Pacific coast; grain fields which are among the most important in the country and a diversity of fisheriesthese sources of income explain why the Pacific Northwest does not readily answer to a financial depression in other parts of the country.

So far as the salmon fisheries are concerned this has been an off year, especially on Puget Sound, but Alaska came up better than was expected toward the end of the

Hops brought a higher, price than for several years. The grop.was.fair. . Lumber prices have been fair and continue so, with the exception of shingles. Grain has brought fine prices and the mar ket is still high. James D. Hoge, Jr., president of the Union

Savings and Trust Company of Seattle and president of the Bank of Nome, says: "The Pacific Northwest will be the last to feel the temporary stringency in the Eastern money market. Our natural resources, great in themselves, are as yet in their infancy; the people have never been in better shape, having had an ex-

eedingly prosperous year, and kept their credit well protected. ... "Alaska business alone, within the next six months, will bring in revenues amounting fully to \$15,000,000: Remember that this \$15,000,000 represents revenues that other sections of the country will not get."

#### Walked Ten Miles to Be Married. rom the Bouting Green (Ky.) Times-Journal

The County Clerk issued several marriage licenses to-day. One was to Richard Neigh bors and Miss Mary Woolbright, and it was a very unusual wedding in some respects. The parties walked in from their home near Stahl, a distance of ten miles, with the mercury but little above the zero mark. They had decided to come to town to-day and be married, and intended to ride in a wason, but it was so cold this morning that they concluded it would be more comfortable to walk, and struck out with about a dozen friends and walked the entire distance. They were married about 12:20 o'clock in the County [1efk a office. Squire R. S. fluinter officiated, and the whole party left after the wedding and will "hoof it" back home. The bride is a very prefty and demure little girl of about 19 years of age.

### A Fifteen-Year-Old Heavyweight. From the Detroit News. Lydia Wiedelman of Calumet is only 15

ears old, but she tips the scales at 365 pounds Ever since her birth her growth of weight has been remarkable, but she has gained most in the last two or three years. She is apparently in good health and does not se to mind her superabundance of flesh, being of a happy disposition, and is perhaps both-ered only by the attention she attracts. Neither of her parents is of large size, and physicians cannot account for her case.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK of the City of New York.

New York. December 10, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Rank for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, 407 librardway, on Tuesday, January 18, 1904, at 12 o clock goon. The Polls will be open from 12 Meeting the Polls will be open from 12 to the Polls will be open from 12 to 140 A P. M. The Polls will be open from 12 to 150 A P. M. The P

BLECTONS AND MEETINGS

BOWLING GEREN TRUST COMPANY.

26 Broadway, New York.

New York, December 24, 1908.

The Annual Meeting of the Meeting learning of the Bowling Green Trust Company, for the election of eight (9) directors, and for the transaction of such other business as shall lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company of Broadway, in the City of New York, Porough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, January 13, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at noon on Saturday, January 2, 1904, and reopen at 10 A, M. on Saturday, January 16th, 1804.

Wildlam M. Laws, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Nockholders of the international Express Company will be held at the Office of the Company. No. 32-Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1904, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing-election of such other husiness as may properly come before the meeting. Polis will remain open from twelve o'clock noon until one o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer hooks will be closed from January ist to January 12th, 1904.

W. E. OGILVII, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The pelhamdale Land Company for the election of Pelhamdale Land Company for the election of Directors for the casuing year, and for the cost sideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company. Na. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the esti day of January, 1804, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Transfer books will be rlosed from the 8th day of January, 1904, to the 19th day of January, 1904.

New York, Becember 39th, 1908.

Wild JAM, E. DAVIES, Secretary,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Marine Manig. & Supply Co. will be held at the office of the company. 158 South Street, N. Y. City, on the 1th day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

1. P. SNELLING, Secretary.

Dated New York, 'Dec. 28th, 1903.

THE ANNUAL MEPTING of the stockholders of Thomas McMullen & Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 412-416 West 16th Street, New York City, on Tuesday the 26th day of January, 1904, at 40 clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such business as may come before the inecting.

HEYWOOD C. BROUN, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.—Sealed proposals will be received until January 14, 1994, at 19:30 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the PAPER for the PUBLIC PRINTING and BINDING for the year ending 28th-February, 1996, the said proposals to be opened before and the award effective to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the Jowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate. Detailed schedules of the description, quantity and quality of the paper required, accompanied by samples and blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders mast comply, can be obtained by addressing F. W. Paimer, Public Printer, Washington, D. C.:

The contracts will be entered into for supplying

chedule comprisers 10.5 printing paper, 24x84, 20,000 reams machine finish printing paper, 24x84, 20,000 reams sized and super calendered white or tinted printing paper, various sizes, 400 reams satique machine milita printing paper, 22,000 reams white writing paper; various sizes and weights.

32,000 reams white writing paper, various sizes and weights.

3.00 reams colored writing paper, various sizes and weights.

3.100 reams cover paper, various sizes and weights.

10,000 pounds of best plate maper.

250,000 pounds of best plate maper.

250,000 pounds of best plate maper.

5,500 reams manila paper, various sizes and weights.

154,000 pounds withful parer, various sizes and weights.

10,000 sheets plated briller batels, 48724 inches.

10,000 sheets high inlish onlor with: 19324 inches.

170,000 sheets high inlish onlor with: 19324 inches.

and weights, heard, various colors, sizes,

weights.

6,300 reams tissue and copying paper.

40 reams biotting paper, any required color and weight.

650 reams plaid, marble, coup. and lining paper, various sizes. 820 reams ty pewriter paper, various sizes and

velocitis is pewriter paper, various sizes and velocitis.

1.115 reams letter, notes and quarto-post paper.

200 reams white trench follo, 1722 inches.

2,000 sheets parchment 1523 inches.

Proposals will be received for one thousand reams remore.

Washington, D. C. December 17, 1903

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Loom 207 Stewart Building, No. 289 Broadway
New York, December 11, 1903

Bids for proposals for slotner the stork and furnishing the materials called for in the approved
forms of contracts now on file in the office of the
Aqueduct Commissioners for:

10 Constructing an overflow and blow off pipe
line and appurlemences from Gate Broase-New2 of
lerome Park Reservoit of the New Croton Aque
duct, in the Borough of the Bronx, the City of New
York, and
2D Furnishing, creating and plasing-sluke gates,
with the necessary lifting mischinery, ladders,
floor beams and floor plates required at the Muscool
Dam Gate House, in the town of Bedford, Westchester county, New York,
will be received at this office until \$2 \text{ colock nown}
on TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904 They will be
publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners
as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the
contracts for doing said work and furnishing the
materials required will be made by asid 4 mmissloners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of Said approved conflictacts and the
specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and
proper envelopes for their inclosure, forms of bonds,
and all other information dan be, obtained at the
above office, if the Aqueduct Commissioners or
application to the secretary.

Por further particulars see "City Record," pubished at No. 2 City Hall.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

## LEGAL NOTICES. HE SHAPLANDE TRUST

WHEREAS by an Order of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 22nd day of Justice Roll of the marriage of Robert Shapland and Harriet flaxier both deceased and in an Action wherein Jane Asby the Wife of Thomas Ashby, soing in respect of her separate estate is Platniff and William Hore and William Heeves Defendants. It was ordered that the following Enquiry be taken and made witz: Whether dinter alia Charles Hayfer brother of Harriet Shapland formerly Hayfer, be died prior to the 28th day of March 1890 whether he left any and what issue and whether such issue are living or dead and if dead when he died and if the died prior to the 28th day of March 1890 whether he left any and what issue and whether such issue are living or dead and if dead when they respectively died and who are the legal personal representatives of such of them as have died, since the said 26th day of March 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the said Charles Haster if living, his fegal personal representatives if he died since the 28th day of March 1890 and his children or issue aif any affine died prior to the said with day of March 1890 and his children or issue aif any affine died prior to the said with day of March 1890 and his children or issue aif any affine died prior to the said.

they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Friday the 18th day of March 1904 at 11 o'clock in the foremon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

pon the claims.

Dated this 12th day of December 1903
RICHD, WHITE
Master
RACKHAM & CO.

46 Lincolns Inn 1

CONSOLIDATED CAS. COMPANY OF A LEWING PLACE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Triusters to serve during the casuing year will be held at this office, Monday, January 25, 1604. Folls with be open from 12 M. to 1 Pr. Me. Transfer books will close Seturday, January 26, at 12 M., and reopen Theaday, January 28, 1804.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. No. 48 Cedar St. New York, Dec. 29, 1903.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the lith day of Jaquary, 1904, at this office. The poll will open at 12 noon and remain open one hour. EDWARD L. BALLARD, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the John A. Roebling's Sous Company of New York will be held at the Company's office, No. 117 Liberty Street, New York city, January 18th, 1904, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

F. W. ROEBLING, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroid Company will be held Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1991, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Company's office, No. 228 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., D. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

Washington, D. C. be entered into for supplying such quantities of paper as may be needed during the year, and no more.

The estimated quantities set forth in detail in the schedule comprise:

9.100 reams first-class ledger paper, white or blue, laid or wove, various sizes and weights. 9.200 reams accord class ledger, more, white or blue, light or wove various sizes and weights.

or more.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress
on Public Printing.
F. W. PALMER, Public Printer.
Washington, D. C. December 17, 1903

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.
WILLIAM H. TEN EYEL, President.
HARRY W. WALKER, Secretary.

ASHEY VS. BORER. 1800 S. 4182.

London. Eng